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writers point out that both the Revolutionaries and the Imperialists have given assurances that they will protect the lives and property of foreigners, and that the Powers having the greatest stake in China—Japan, Russia and Great Britain, which we quote in the order given by the *Osaka Mainichi*—see no cause for alarm in the situation. "Sufficiently prepared as we always are for such an occasion as the present," says the *Osaka journal*, "the news of America's intentions will cause no consternation in Japan, but the other Powers—Germany, for instance—and especially the Chinese nation, Manchus as well as Chinese,—what will they think of it?"

Public interest in the matter, however, is probably keener in Japan than in any other country, and it finds expression in the newspapers in sarcastic reference to America's waning enthusiasm for loan business with China, and to the cooling down of the friendship and affection America has hitherto professed for China. Everyone, however, knows that the United States has no aggressive intentions in China, and if the measures of precaution she has decided to adopt towards securing the safety of the lives and property of foreigners in China, may seem at the present moment to be excessive, we have to bear in mind that bitter experience has taught the Powers that it is better to err on the side of excessive precaution than on the side of unquestioning confidence in the ability of the leaders on either side to ensure the promised protection. The danger, if any, lies in the probability that if the number of foreign troops in China is greatly strengthened it will lead to the circulation of mischievous reports calculated to exasperate the Chinese people. Since the decision of the United States Government was announced to send a whole infantry regiment from the Philippines to North China, Japan has increased her military strength there by 750 men. A statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office explains that in 1908 the Government reduced the strength of the Japanese troops in North China, leaving but a very small force there, and the one battalion of infantry with a small contingent of machine guns recently sent from Japan to reinforce the troops at Peking and Tientsin, will not exceed the strength maintained in North China prior to the reduction effected in 1908. America's *Osaka* *Journal* says that the Japanese have taken the measures of precaution that experience of the Boxer rising dictates, though happily there appears no ground whatever for anticipating another organized assault upon the Legations, nor upon the Settlements so long as the Foreign Powers do nothing to provoke attack. From the opening of hostilities the Revolutionaries, as well as the Imperialists, except perhaps in one or two isolated cases, have shown themselves extremely solicitous to afford the fullest protection to foreign life and property, and nothing manifests the sincerity of that desire more clearly than the engagements which both parties have entered into with regard to the Customs revenues which are pledged to foreign bondholders. To quote a recent telegram to *The Times*, "in every treaty port in the possession of the Revolutionaries the Customs collections are being paid to the credit of the Inspector-General and are not handled by the Chinese authorities, while on the 21st ult., the Chinese Government formally agreed with Sir JOHN JORDAN, the British Minister, that in all treaty ports still in the Government possession all Customs monies are to be earmarked for the payment of foreign obligations and none used for local requirements, even at those stations which have been opened since 1901, and whose collections are not pledged to any loan service, for example, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, and other places in Manchuria, Kiaochow, and others. China has also placed the revenues of Kowloon and Lappa, hitherto used by the Canton Viceroy, at the service of Mr. Aglen to meet foreign liabilities." Equally satisfactory is the engagement of the Revolutionaries to continue the payment of the large amount collected by the Soochow *likin* collectorate for the Anglo-German 4½ per cent. (1898) £16,000,000 loan, while Hunan Revolutionaries are even offering to repay all Customs revenue collected during the year which has been diverted to provincial needs. Dr. MENZIES adds to this the assurance that, however desperate China's internal finances, foreign bondholders have no reason to fear any default in any payment of interest secured on the Maritime Customs. We need not look for the motive of this scrupulous regard for foreign interests. It is sufficient that there is abundant and solid proof of its existence, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the contending parties in the great political struggle in progress in China may be able to re-establish peace with sound and progressive government without the necessity for armed intervention by the Foreign Powers.

We understand that Lieut.-Colonel Evans is proceeding Home at an early date by a P. and O. steamer.

Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, and Mrs. Bonnar were among the arrivals by the P. and O. steamer *Nore* yesterday.

The Rev. A. B. Thornhill, M. A., assistant Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral, is shortly leaving the Colony to become vicar of a parish near Wigan.

A company called Tronoh South (Limited) has been registered with a capital of £100,000 to carry on mining in the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements.

Snatching from the person continues to be fairly common in the streets of the Colony, a number of men being charged with this offence before the magistrates yesterday.

The marriage of Mr. W. L. Leask and Miss Beaton, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. owing to the late arrival of the steamer *Nore*, on which the bride was a passenger.

The victim of the bomb explosion at Morrison Hill Gap last week died on Saturday at the hospital. Yesterday two men arrested in connection with the affair were brought before Mr. Irving at the Magistracy and remanded.

At the Magistracy yesterday Lance-sergeant Wills charged two scavenging coolies employed on Stonecutters' Island with having mailed a stolen cable and removed about 100 feet of telephone cable, the property of His Majesty's Military Forces. They were further charged with being in unlawful possession of the cable.

Yesterday a Chinese was detected attempting to pass counterfeit coin in a shop in Queen's Road. When he found that his trick was discovered he ran off, followed by a district watchman. The chase was a long one, and near the Clock Tower the watchman shouted to a lunko to stop the man. He tried to do so, but the counterfeiter rushed at him and knocked him over with such violence that the constable was rendered unconscious and the man made good his escape.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN HONGKONG.

At the opening of the Criminal Sessions yesterday, His Lordship the Chief Justice *Justice of the Peace* *Justice of the Peace* brought under his notice by a letter from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

His Lordship said—I have received a letter from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. just this moment, pointing out that four members of their staff had been called to the jury to-day. The letter goes on to say:—"We hereby beg to protest against the calling of so many persons from a limited staff on the same day. We shall be grateful if you can cause it to be so arranged that only one of our employees be called at a time."

I sympathise with the complaint, said His Lordship, but it should have been sent in immediately the summons was issued. The time has now gone by, and we cannot summons the gentlemen who might otherwise have been called. I hear there is an arrangement in the Registry whereby every effort is made to limit the number of jurors called from a firm to one. That arrangement dates back for many years, but it is quite illegal. The staff has no power whatever to exempt persons from serving on a jury, except in specified cases where the public are interested. I would suggest that if this frequently occurs, the Government be approached and the jury law put straight. We cannot do anything which has the appearance of packing the jury. The jury is drawn by ballot and in the most blindfold way possible. I am sorry I cannot do anything with regard to the Attorney-General might bring it before the notice of the Government. The position is eminently unsatisfactory. If my notice had been drawn to this a few days ago, something might have been done, but I cannot do anything this session. I will forward the letter, through the Attorney-General, and if something can be done to put this matter straight, it shall be done.

OPIUM TRADE CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF BRITISH WORK.

Dr. Hamilton Wright, the leader of the American delegation to The Hague, stated to a newspaper reporter in London recently that the Americans appreciated the efforts of the British Government to deal effectively with the question. "The sensibilities of the American people have been deeply touched," said Dr. Wright, "by the advanced position which the Government of this country has taken up in the last few years with regard to the Indo-Chinese phase of the opium traffic. The British Government has manifested a determination to eradicate the existing evils of the traffic if possible, even at the expense of sacrifice in other directions. For some five or ten years the American people have taken a great interest in the subject, and they were inclined at one time to blame the British Government. American people now view the question from a slightly different standpoint, and have learned to appreciate what the British Government has done." The commission is expected to sit for several weeks.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REVOLUTION.

INTERVENTION BY ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

Tokyo, Dec. 18th.

It is officially stated that Great Britain and Japan are intervening at the Shanghai Conference.

The Consuls of the two Powers have been ordered to participate in the Conference.

They will uphold the Revolutionary demands except as to the form of government.

Peking concurs in the intervention

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, December 18th.

Meetings of the Imperialist and Republican delegates to discuss the terms of peace began at Shanghai to-day.

The *Yorodan Choho* (Tokyo) states that Great Britain and Japan have concluded an agreement for combined intervention in China, and that their Consuls in Shanghai have been instructed to offer mediation.

The Japanese Foreign Office describes the story as unauthorized.

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

London, December 18th.

The first test match was continued at Sydney in glorious weather and before an attendance of 13,000. The wicket was perfect. The first innings of the English team realised 318, Hobbs carrying his score to 63 and Foster scoring 56 freely. His score included nine fours. Hearn struck together 76 in masterly fashion. He hit eight fours. Hornum took five wickets for 85 runs. In their second attempt, Australian scored 119 for the loss of one wicket.

WARDMASTER'S SUICIDE.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

At the magistracy yesterday Mr. Irving held a magisterial inquiry into the circumstances of the death of a wardmaster at the Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital on December 6th. The medical evidence given by Dr. Alfred Macfarlane, medical officer in charge of the mortuary, was to the effect that a post mortem examination of the body revealed the fact that death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning. The Government analyst stated that the stomach of deceased contained morphine, and that he found traces of opium in a tumbler and two towels sent him by the police.

Dr. Kelly said that on December 4th, he received a telephone message from deceased, who was wardmaster at the hospital. Deceased said he felt his life was insecure, as he had the impression that the hospital boys were going to take his life. Witness tried to get something more definite out of him, but was unable to do so. As he persisted in his statements, witness telephoned to the Police station and disclosed the facts of the case.

Mr. Irving—Do you think the charge was possibly based on fact?

Dr. Kelly—No, I do not think so. I told him at the time I did not think he had any reason to fear.

Mr. Irving—Do you think it was an illusion?

Dr. Kelly—Yes, absolutely an illusion. Continuing, Dr. Kelly said that next day, the 5th inst., he went to the hospital, and endeavoured to get something more definite from him, but could not do so. Deceased merely said he had heard a chance remark during the boys' conversation. On the following day witness went to the hospital. He entered one of the bath-rooms and there saw deceased lying on his back. Life was apparently extinct. Two bottles which he found in the room, contained tincture of opium. There was also a strong smell of gas in the room. He made inquiries and found that the gas had been turned full on.

Mr. Irving—Would a room full of gas produce the effects of C.O. poisoning?

Dr. Kelly—Yes, a room full of coal gas would.

Mr. Irving—Did you ever have any reason to believe that deceased was other than in his right mind?

Dr. Kelly—No, he was rather of a reserved nature. As far as I am aware, he was in good health.

James Kynot, Public Works overseer, said deceased told him about a week before his death that the boys were going to poison him. Witness laughed at the assertion. Witness had known him about six months, and had always thought him a little peculiar.

Sergeant Harris stated that he was deputed to attend the hospital on the 4th. When he arrived, deceased told him the boys were going to poison him, and that he had heard the cook say he was going to cut his head off that night.

Mr. Irving—Did you attach any importance to those statements?

Witness—No.

Mr. Irving—Why?

Witness—Because of his manner. When I arrived there, he told me I was to ring up Dr. Kelly to make arrangements for an Indian guard. When witness rang up Dr. Kelly, deceased had no lights in his office, and the doors were closed. On several occasions he said the boys listened outside to what was said on the telephone.

His Worship found that deceased met his death from C.O. poisoning, or an overdose of morphine, or both; and that further, he administered both poisons to himself while suffering from delusions.

His Worship returned a verdict of suicide during a state of temporary insanity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WRECK OF THE
"DELHI."

THE MAILS LANDED.

London, December 18th.

The mail bags have been landed from the *Delhi* and taken to Tangier.

The mail for the Viceroy of India was saturated with sea water.

Dr. Garrod Thomas, one of the passengers who had fractured his leg and remained on board, has now been taken ashore.

LATER.

The P. and O. Company announce that the Captain hopes that the *Delhi* will be refloated in fine weather.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

London, December 18th.

Washington telegrams state that the Russian Ambassador has informally protested against the proposed abrogation of the Russo-American Commercial Treaty.

Mr. Taft is endeavouring to secure a modification in the Senate.

LATER.

According to some American newspapers, something like a Russo-American crisis appears to have arisen over the resolution to abrogate the treaty. To a phrase accusing Russia of violating the treaty, Russia particularly objects. If the Senate passes the modified resolution to-day, M. Balmatoff, the Russian ambassador, will apply for passports.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

London, December 18th.

A statement appears in the Press that Turkey is mobilising in Asia Minor on behalf of Persia.

The Foreign Minister announced in the Turkish Chamber yesterday that Russia has recognised Turkey's right to interest herself in Persia.

A Russo-Turkish accord has been reached concerning the principles of Persia's political and territorial independence. Turkey believes in the sincerity of the Russian declarations. Moreover, Persian integrity has been secured by the Anglo-Russian agreement.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

London, December 18th.

The "Rusko-Slovoo" states that the final surveys of the Trans-Persian Railway will immediately follow the conclusion of the Russo-Persian crisis. There will be no direct German participation.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN INDIA.

London, December 18th.

The Queen has arrived at Agra.

THE INDIAN CAPITAL.

INDIGNATION AT CALCUTTA.

London, December 18th.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi states the Europeans at Calcutta are indignant at the transfer of the capital, and the reversion of the partition. There is a movement on foot to appeal for the instant recall of the Governor General.

SPY MANIA IN GERMANY.

London, December 18th.

As an instance of the spy mania prevailing in Germany, a story is going the round of the papers to the effect that the German high seas fleet remained at sea for weeks because it had been discovered that the British Naval Intelligence Department possessed plans of the locks etc., at Wilhelmshaven, enabling it, if it wanted, to block the harbour and bottle up the German fleet if it stayed therein.

A SHIPPING COMBINE.

London, December 18th.

Arrangements are being made, subject to ratification by shareholders, for the acquisition of all the ordinary shares in the Union Castle Line by the Royal Mail Line and Elder, Dempster & Co. The details will be submitted to the shareholders.

ATTACK ON MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, December 18th.

A male suffragist threw a brass-bound despatch box at Mr. Lloyd George on Saturday when he was leaving the meeting which was being held in favour of an amendment being introduced into the Franchise Bill to give votes to women. It cut his lip and injured his eye. His medical attendant declares that he had a narrow escape of losing his eye.

SHIPPING NOTES.

To replace the wrecked steamer *Asia* on their Trans-Pacific Line the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. have recently acquired from the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., their steamer *Nile*, which until recently was employed in the West Indies and River Plate trade, where she has always enjoyed a high reputation among the travelling public. The dimensions of the *Nile* are as follows:—

Length	4200 ft
Breadth	52.2 ft
Depth	33.5 ft
Gross tonnage	5,888
Net tonnage	5,135
Speed	16 to 16½ knots
Indicated h.p.	10,000

She is a steel-built vessel with three masts and two funnels. Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Ltd., Glasgow, built the ship in 1893. She has a promenade deck 217 ft. long, poop 42 ft. long and forecastle 73 ft. long. She is fitted with wireless telegraphy, refrigerating machinery and electric light throughout. There is accommodation for 215 first-class passengers; 36 second-class and 368 third. There is one cabin de luxe on the promenade deck, and also a first-class ladies' boudoir and a smoking room. The main deck is taken up almost entirely by first class staterooms, among which are four cabins de luxe. The poop is reserved entirely for second-class passengers, smoke room, ladies' boudoir and dining saloon for their sole use. She is eminently suitable for the trans-Pacific trade. Every stateroom is provided with a fan and large air ports. It remains to be added that the vessel is fitted with hydraulic cranes, ensuring no noise when discharging cargo. The steamer left Southampton on the 13th inst., and is due in Hongkong on January 20th.

The Samsen Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., Bangkok, has gone into liquidation. It was explained, at a meeting of the shareholders, that owing to the present bad condition of trade it was impossible to carry on the business except at a further loss, and as there was no possibility of trade conditions improving in the near future until a plentiful and good rice crop came down next year, it would be quite useless to spend any more of the shareholders' money in carrying on a losing concern.

It is officially announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is considering plans for the establishment of a steamship service between Canada and India. Montreal would be the summer port, St. John the winter port, and Calcutta the Indian terminus.

The Straits Steamship Co.'s new steamer *Kuala*, which was recently wrecked on the coast of Socotra on her maiden voyage out to the East, was valued at £29,000. On the 26th ult., 75 per cent. was quoted for re-insurance on the London market.

THE KOVARIK CONCERT.

The following programme has been arranged for the Kovarik concert on Thursday:—

PART I.

I. Concerto No. VII. op. 76. De Beriot
WITH THE ORCHESTRA 1ST K.O.X.L.I. *
MR. KOVARIK.

II. Solo Selected

MRS. A. B. MOULDER.
III. a. Souvenir Drda
b. Humoresque Drorak
c. Mazurka de Concert Musin

MR. KOVARIK.
IV. Selection Verdi
THE ORCHESTRA 1ST K.O.X.L.I.
(Interval of 10 minutes.)

PART II.

V. Allegro Molto (Sonata in C Minor) Grieg
For Piano and Violin.

MR. DENMAN FULLER AND MR. KOVARIK.
VI. Solo Selected
MRS. A. B. MOULDER.

VII. a. Liebesleid Fritz Kreisler
b. Liebesfreud Fritz Kreisler
c. Fantasia Capriccio (finale) Vieuxtemps

MR. KOVARIK.
VIII. Selection "Crown of Diamonds" Anber
THE ORCHESTRA 1ST K.O.X.L.I.

* By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Hamilton and Officers of the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

POLO.

In the quarterly tournament on Saturday the K.O.X.L.I. beat the Civilians by 3 Goals to 2. Unfortunately, in the last quarter Mr. T. Forrest received a blow over the right eye and had to retire. We trust he will soon be well again.

CHINESE HONOURS FOR
ENGLISHMEN.

SERVICES IN THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

The King has granted to the following his authority to accept and wear the decorations (as stated against their respective names) which have been conferred upon them by the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them during the recent epidemic pneumonic plague.

First Class Third Division, Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon.—Dr. W. H. G. Aspland, M.D., C.M., Medical Professor at the Union Medical College, Peking; Mr. J. M. Stenhouse, B.A., M.B., of the Union Medical College, Peking; and Mr. B. S. Browne, M.D., Ch.B., of the Church Missionary Society Hospital, Ningpo.

Third Class, Third Grade, Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon.—Mr. W. N. M. Coppin, in the service of the Imperial Railways of North China, Shanhaikuan; and G. G. Wilson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Medical College, Peking.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 19TH, 1911.

THE recently reported decision of the United States Government to dispatch a squadron of five warships to Chinese waters, via Honolulu, and to send the 15th Infantry Regiment from the Philippines to North China for the purpose of maintaining communication between Peking and the sea is commented upon in the Japanese Press with no little sarcasm. It strikes the Japanese publicists as very curious that the United States, the first Power to withdraw its troops after the Boxer rising, should now be the first to send them back. What makes the decision all the more striking, they say, is the fact that the United States Government is constantly professing great friendship for China: it has been constantly insisting on a non-intervention policy, and yet hastens to throw a whole regiment of troops into the country for the purpose of maintaining communication between Peking and the sea, which the Japanese papers say could easily be done by the foreign troops already stationed in North China. Moreover, the

ITALIAN CONVENT.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A large number of parents and others interested in education attended at the Italian Convent yesterday afternoon to witness the distribution of prizes by H.E. the Governor and to enjoy the entertainment provided by the pupils. Besides His Excellency there were present his Lordship Bishop Pozzoni and Mr. J. R. Wood, Director of Education. The proceedings took place in a specially prepared marshall with a beautifully illuminated stage.

The report submitted by Rev. Fr. P. de Maria stated:

Since the date of my last report the new Grant Code (1910), under the provisions of which the school is being conducted, has been brought into operation. In order to comply with the expressed wish of His Excellency the Governor at the last prize-giving and the requirements of Government, the staff of European teachers has been increased to 14 sisters and three assistant teachers, being an increase of three sisters over the number in the previous year. This staff is responsible for the teaching of the eight classes, besides the kindergarten class, of which the school consists.

Another remarkable increase in the average attendance is the outstanding feature of the progress of the School during the period under review. From an average daily attendance of 255.5 in the preceding year the number rose to 283.5 this year, being an increase of 10.9 per cent. The highest number on the roll on any one day in the school year was 353.

Framed as the New Code now in force has been so as to bring the level of instruction up to the standard requirements of the Oxford Local regulations, a radical change has been effected in the text-books formerly in use, and the subjects since introduced and now taught at the school include English Literature, Physics, and modern Languages, all of which must be taken by the scholars in the Upper Classes as compulsory subjects.

While referring to the Oxford Local Examinations, it has to be placed on record that for the second time this year the School presented candidates for the examinations.

Sixteen went up in July last, of whom ten obtained certificates, eight being in the Preliminary division and two in the Junior. It is a gratifying feature of the "passes" that all the girls were successful in the English subjects. Following the advice tendered by the School Examiner for former years, greater attention has been bestowed by the teaching staff on the subjects of Reading, Spelling and Composition, with the result that general improvement has been attained in the Lower Classes. In Arithmetic, problem solution presented difficulty in some classes; a weakness that makes itself very marked in a girl's school as distinguished from boys.

The two Kindergarten Classes give encouraging results. The little children attending them are taught easy songs, drills and straw and bead weaving. Froebel's method of instruction is adopted.

The School sent up a team for the Hygiene Competition held in July last. In order of percentage of the marks the School was ranked fifth in the list of competing teams.

Apart from the subjects prescribed by the Grant Code, needlework, included in that term being plain sewing, embroidery and fancy work, was taught in all the classes. So successful is that branch of teaching that many of the older girls are passing out of the School, at the termination of their regular course of studies, have found their proficiency with the needle a valuable aid toward self-help.

One hundred and seventeen pupils availed themselves of the Music Class during the year. Music has been taught as an extra subject with much efficiency. Brilliance of execution was not what has been exclusively aimed at, but a good theoretical knowledge of the subject. This fact is established by the "Passes" in Harmony secured by two candidates at the Oxford Examination. Other subjects coming under the category of extra subjects were Drawing and Painting, and French, German, and Italian. Sixty pupils were enrolled in the former class, while thirteen studied the foreign languages. Short-hand and typewriting classes were also held and were attended by 12 and 7 pupils, respectively.

According to the prescribed rules, the Lugard Scholarship for last year has been awarded to Miss Lucy Leung, and for this year to Miss Amanda Hayes, who is entitled to receive an Oxford Local Examination Certificate of the first class in seven subjects, viz., Religious Knowledge, English, History, Domestic Economy, Physics, French and Drawing.

No less important in point of prize awards is the honour of having a scholar's name inscribed on the Lady Lugard Shield, presented by Her Excellency for integrity and selflessness and application in studies. For 1910 Miss Leonor Farías and for 1911 Miss Florence Hume have been adjudged to be entitled to the distinction in order of merit.

Among the notable events of the year is the completion of the western block of buildings, which, by giving additional space for the boarders, has enabled the rooms in the old buildings to be almost wholly utilised as class rooms. The increased and increasing number of scholars makes the need for larger accommodation even more greatly felt.

In concluding this brief review of the School during the past year, thanks must be tendered to the generous donors to the Prize Fund. They were:—H.E. Major General Anderson, Commodore Eyres, Sir Paul Clinter, Chev. Francisco Te-yat, Messrs. H. J. M. Carralho, Chan Kai ming, W. Dickson, H. Dixon, P. d'A. Gomes, Ho Fook, Ho Kong-tong, Ho Wing, Hung Hong, Ho S. K. Kadorie, P. K. Kwok, Peter Lee Chin, J. M. Tse-yang, and Tai Yau Onim Farm. Dr. A. B. Gomes kindly awarded a special prize of \$25 to Miss Beatrice Elias.

After the national anthem had been rendered, the pupils gave a display of their musical attainments, the most noteworthy being the Kindergarten games entitled "The Bees," the Banda Voce, and marionettes (drill and songs).

H.E. the Governor then addressed the gathering. He said—My lord Bishop, Ladies and gentlemen. You have before you the report of the headmaster, Father de Maria, and I am rather sorry that we are deprived of the pleasure of hearing it read, because I read it through this morning and I found it a most interesting report, and one which gives us an idea of the very substantial progress in the school of the Italian Convent during the year. I have also had the opportunity of reading the report of the Director of Education which has not yet been made public. I find from these two reports that there has been from this school during the past year what I may rightly call substantial progress. On the one

hand the staff of European ladies engaged in teaching has been increased by three. That makes the proportion of European teachers to children, 25 to 1, which is a very good and very satisfactory proportion. In the second place the buildings have been enlarged, and the Director of Education remarks that the conditions under which the children are now being taught are much more satisfactory from a health point of view than they have hitherto been in this Colony. The average attendance, which for the past five years has been 227, has now increased to 283, an increase of 20 over last year. Considering the proportion of teachers is thoroughly satisfactory, I am extremely glad to say that the average attendance has gone up. For the first time during the past year the pupils in this Convent have entered for the Oxford preliminary examination in order that they may compare with the scholars of other schools, and I am glad to say that from a quarter to one-third of the pupils in the upper school have passed the examination, to the number of ten. I hope next year they will have even more satisfactory results. This has involved the inclusion of three new subjects in the curriculum of the school. On these various points I think I am justified in saying that the progress has been sound and substantial, because it is much more satisfactory to have progress which involves the organisation of the teaching of the whole school than to have results and achievements by two or three individuals instead of steady progress throughout all classes of the school. I shall presently have the pleasure of presenting two small mementoes to two young ladies whose names are to be inscribed on the Lady Lugard Shield, and I offer them my hearty congratulations. Miss Hung and Miss Farías are the girls whose names are to be inscribed on that shield. They are the girls who have been during the past year the most reliable for integrity, and who have exercised the best influence for good throughout the year. Therefore I consider that the girl whose name is inscribed on that shield has gained the highest distinction possible for any girl to attain in the school. (Applause.) I should like also to congratulate Miss Hayes, who has won the scholarship which the late Sir Hornum Jones, whose death has been such a loss to the Colony, was good enough to found, bearing my own name. (Applause.) I regret very much that my wife is unable to be here this afternoon. She takes a deep interest in this institution. She is unfortunately confined to her bed and has been for the past month. She asked me to give to all the pupils of this school her most hearty congratulations on the success and prosperity of the past year, and her cordial wishes for success in the year to come. I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Ladies and gentlemen, I am not going to detain you with a long speech. I think I shall be right if I express to the noble ladies who give their lives to the work of this institution the pleasure which you as well as I have in coming to see them at least once a year, and to witness an entertainment such as we have just enjoyed, and which must have cost a great deal of pains and trouble to those who performed it so admirably. Therefore on your behalf as well as on my own I venture to wish them most hearty success in the coming year, and a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

A vote of thanks to His Excellency moved by Father Lynch brought the proceedings to a close.

The prizes were then presented. The winners in the Oxford classes were: Class I—Dolores Braga for religious knowledge, English and drawing; Class II—Mary Braga and Beatrice Elias, junior Oxford certificate and prizes for general improvement, the latter also receiving first prize for music; Lucy Leung, Lugard scholarship for 1911-12, and prize for general improvement; to Winifred Edwards, prize for general improvement and second prize for painting; Distinctions to Adela Klingemann, for English, Grammar and Italian; Azemia Gomes Silva, Arithmetic; Elizabeth Newall Lawrence, English; and Lily Silva 3rd prize for Drawing.

Class 3—Prizes for general improvement to: Leonor Farías, Hermila Osmund, Angelina Carvalho, Alice Young, all of whom received the Oxford Preliminary Certificate; and Elizabeth Xavier. Distinctions to Amanda Hayes, for Religious Knowledge, English, French and Music, Oxford preliminary Certificate and "Lugard Scholarship" for the years 1912 and 1913; Jean Braga, for English, History and Domestic Economy and Art; for Arithmetic and Certificate; Louise Aycock, for Arithmetic and Certificate; Clara Mook, for English and History, the Oxford preliminary Certificate and 2nd Prize for Music; Annie Peterson, 3rd prize for Drawing. A number of other prizes were distributed.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

A recent question and answer in the House of Commons regarding the situation in China, referred to in a telegram at the time, is thus reported in *The Times*:—

Baron de Forest (West Ham, N. Min.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Government had received from the Vice-Admiral in command of the China Squadron a recommendation that British troops should be landed in Chinese territory; and whether he can give the House an assurance that the Government had no intention of interfering in the manner suggested in the domestic disputes of the Chinese nation.

Mr. Asquith—Before Shanghai passed into the hands of the revolutionary party, the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron suggested that it might become necessary to land troops at Shanghai for the protection of foreign interests. He reported that the German and Japanese admirals were making a similar suggestion to their Governments. His Majesty's Government, however, doubt the necessity of such action at present. In reply to the second part of the question, I would say that His Majesty's Government are restricting to restrict it, to the protection of British lives and property, and of course of foreign lives and property in cases where vessels of the nationality concerned are not on the spot.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, December 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE. (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Ho Tuk Hau was charged with—having, in company with three others, assaulted and robbed Mrs. Alice Ross and an amah at Kowloon.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. J. M. Carralho (foreman), S. W. Atkins, J. Weir, W. H. Worth, B. M. Castro, J. M. Henderson and J. Cruickshank.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster), instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. J. H. Kemp), appeared, for the Crown, and the prisoner was undefended.

The Attorney-General informed the Court that the prisoner was charged with having, in company with three others, assaulted and robbed Mrs. Ross and her amah at Kowloon on November 7. Mrs. Ross would say that on November 7, at about 3.20 p.m., she was reading a paper in her house, when the amah went downstairs to let someone in. Mrs. Ross looked round and saw a man carrying a basket entering the house. She was not extremely surprised at this, as her husband occasionally sent a man to the house with provisions. A few moments later, Mrs. Ross was caught hold of by two men and thrown to the floor. She was bound and gagged, her wedding ring was taken off, and she was severely assaulted. The men then went into another room. Mrs. Ross could not definitely identify the prisoner, but the amah would tell the Court that the prisoner pointed a knife at her and robbed her of a box. She pursued the men into the street and did not lose sight of the prisoner for a moment. He threw down various articles as he ran. He was chased by a man on a bicycle and eventually captured. When charged at the Police Court he said he went to the house with a friend who went there to borrow some money from his master. The friend was formerly employed by Mr. Ross on his steam launch.

The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to five years' hard labour and 24 strokes with the cat.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. JUSTICE GONNETT.

Chan Wo and Leung Yee were charged with assaulting Miss M. E. Goggin.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Assistant Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown. Prisoners were undefended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. J. W. Taylor (foreman), J. Forrester, P. R. Wolfe, A. K. Henderson, Chang Yuet Po, W. P. Seath and F. S. Harrison.

Mr. Potter said prisoners were charged with assaulting Miss Goggin and stealing certain articles. On the 27th, October Miss Goggin was standing in Bonham Road about 2.30 in the afternoon when she suddenly felt a hand pressed heavily on her shoulder. On looking round she saw a tall Chinaman, who swung her round and squeezed her neck. At the same moment another Chinaman—who was there pressed his fingers over her mouth with the intention of preventing her from screaming, while a third Chinaman rushed up and snatched her handbag containing a gun metal watch, fifty cents in money and two handkerchiefs. The man who had hold of her brought her down to the ground and she was considerably hurt. On November 17 Miss Goggin went to No. 8 Police Station, where she saw four men, and she picked out the two prisoners as her assailants. The following day Miss Goggin also identified the same two men amongst others, and the real question for the jury to decide was whether the two men who assaulted Miss Goggin were the prisoners. Miss Goggin was the two men who assaulted her happened to be a policeman in disguise, but in that she had obviously been mistaken. The watch had been recovered, and he would call the pawnbroker to give evidence. Evidence was called.

In this case the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, by four to three. They were ordered to reconsider their verdict, but again returned a verdict in favour of the prisoners. They were then brought formally before His Honour the Chief Justice, but the Attorney-General had also picked out another man against them. His Lordship advised the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which they accordingly did, and the prisoners were discharged.

ALLEGED KIDNAPING.

No evidence was offered against Chun King Chan, who was charged with kidnapping a child of the age of two years, and prisoner was discharged.

THE WRECK OF A PORTUGUESE CRUISER.

CREW RESCUED BY LIFEBOATS.

The cruiser *Sao Rafael*, 18 tons which had left Lisbon recently for Leixoes, owing to the rough and thick weather, overran her distance and was wrecked on the rocks a quarter of a mile off Villa do Conde. The sea breaking over her endangered the lives of a crew of 220. Ultimately the men were rescued by three lifeboats, and only one life was lost. Twelve sailors were injured. The vessel became a total wreck and broke up.

The Minister of Marine, giving an account of the disaster, said that the cruiser broke amidships. He assured the Chamber that the Commander was blameless, the disaster being due chiefly to the intense fog. The warship is regarded as lost, but hopes were entertained that the artillery might be saved.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS IN CHINA.

TACKLEY v. MCBAIN.

An appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court for China and Korea of January 5, 1910, was recently heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judges taking the case being Lord Macnaghten, Lord Robson, Sir John Edgely, and Mr. Amey Ali.

Mr. Bailhache, K.C., and Mr. A. H. Chaytor appeared for the appellant; Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. Atkin, K.C., and Mr. H. M. Given for the respondent.

The arguments were heard in May before Lord Macnaghten, Mummery and Robson, when judgment was reserved.

JUDGMENT.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that seemed embarrassed of the wild rumours which seemed to have been rife on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, reduced to its proper proportions, and confined to the real point in controversy, the case did not present any difficulty. It was an action of deceit and, as such, it was incumbent on the plaintiff to prove actual fraud. That had been the law in this country from the earliest times, and the law had been emphatically reasserted in the comparatively recent cases of Smith v. Chadwick (9 A.C., 190) and Derry v. Peek (14 A.C., 327).

After a trial which lasted four days and a most elaborate summing up by the Chief Justice, the jury returned answers to certain questions in the result negating altogether the charges of fraud and dishonesty which had been brought against the defendant, Mr. McBain, the defendant and respondent.

Mr. McBain, the defendant and respondent, was a director and the general agent at Shanghai of an oil producing company whose chief property was in Samatra, and had been established for several years. Apparently it was paying satisfactory dividends, but there was a good deal of gambling in its stock, and in March, 1900, there were rumours of a corner in Langkats. On April 10, 1900, the Saturday before Easter Sunday, Mr. McBain received a telegram from the manager in Samatra stating that hole No. 1, which had been recently opened was producing oil in large and, indeed, unprecedented quantities. Mr. McBain sent the manager a congratulatory telegram. Then he bought him that in February he had sold for the June settlement 400 shares, a number which exceeded his actual holding by 100 shares. He was going up country in the afternoon, so he sent a note to Mr. Elmore, who had been in his employment since 1902, requesting him if there should be any decided strength or advance in Langkats in the early part of the following week to buy for him 400 or 500 shares for the June settlement. On the evening of Wednesday, the 14th, Mr. McBain returned to Shanghai.

On the morning of the next day, Thursday, the 15th, Mr. McBain saw his broker, Mr. Benjamin, and the rise in Langkats was the subject of conversation between them. Mr. Benjamin had returned to Shanghai too late to do anything in execution of Mr. Elmore's order, but that morning at 10.30 he bought 200 Langkats, which more than covered the number McBain had sold short. At 11 a.m. the chairman of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (Mr. Anderson) called to see Mr. McBain, and the cause of the sudden advance in Langkats and what news the directors had received from Samatra. Mr. McBain, driven into a corner, and as perhaps better men had done in the stress of similar circumstances, took refuge in a false statement and said the company had received no information—good, bad, or indifferent.

The same afternoon Mr. Benjamin offered Mr. McBain 95 shares in Langkats for cash, and Mr. McBain, objecting to the price, took them rather unwillingly.

On April 17 there was a meeting of the directors. In the meantime a telegram had been received from Samatra saying that the yield from hole 94 was maintained. Then, in view of the excitement on the Stock Exchange and a strong suspicion of leakage in the office, the directors resolved to publish the news in the N.C. Daily News and to send a circular to the shareholders on Monday, the 16th. On that Monday Mr. Benjamin offered Mr. McBain 200 more shares. Mr. McBain did not want to take them. He thought the price was then too high and that it would soon fall, as in fact it did. But Mr. Benjamin, to use his own words, "forced those shares down his throat." That was the sum and substance of Mr. McBain's dealings in Langkats in April, 1900. He was censured very severely and very properly by the Chief Justice for gambling in the shares of a company of which he was a director, and he was tainted throughout the proceedings with having told a lie. But for all that he seemed to have given his evidence in a very straightforward manner and made a favourable impression on the Judge and the jury.

THE PRACTICE OF THE COMPANY.

In determining whether the untrue statement made by Mr. McBain was uttered with the fraudulent intention of depressing the shares in the Langkat Company for his own advantage all the circumstances of the case, including, of course, the position in which Mr. Anderson had placed him and the difficulty of escaping from Mr. Anderson's pertinacity, must be taken into consideration. One thing at least was clear. It could not have been originally any part of the fraudulent scheme attributed to Mr. McBain to use the Shanghai brokers as his instruments in depressing the market. He did not seek them out. They flocked to his office. Mr. Anderson's justification for seeking to extract a confidential communication was the bold assertion that it was the practice of the company to publish at once all telegrams as they were received. That assertion, however, was absolutely disproved.

Now if the case had been left to the jury on the simple issue—fraud or no fraud—probably they would have had no difficulty in coming to a conclusion. But unfortunately a set of questions was put to the jury framed on the propositions laid down by Lord Cairns in Peek v. Gurney. Undoubtedly there was a superficial resemblance between this case and that, but there was an essential difference. In Peek v. Gurney there was a prospectus adjudged to have been fraudulent as between the promoters and the persons who took shares on the faith of the statements it contained. The only question was:—Could the plaintiff connect himself with that prospectus as one of the class of persons to whom it was addressed? Here the real question was:—Was Mr. McBain's statement, though undoubtedly untrue, made with the fraudulent intention attributed to Mr. McBain by the plaintiff? The question whether the plaintiff was in a position to connect himself with the person or persons

to whom the statement was made was another question which did not arise unless the statement was fraudulent as well as untrue.

It was not necessary to set out or discuss the questions left to the jury by the Chief Justice. On the material question, which involved the question of fraudulent intent, the jury found a verdict which completely absolved the defendant from the fraud attributed to him. Their Lordships would humbly advise His Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed. The appellant would pay the costs of the appeal.

Solicitors:—Coward and Hawksley, Sons and Chance; Stephenson, Harwood and Co.

DEATH OF MR. HOLT HALLETT.

We regret to record the death, which occurred in London last month, after a long illness, of Mr. Holt S. Hallett, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S.

A son of Mr. Perham Hallett, LL.D., of Lincoln's Inn, by his wife Maria, daughter of Mr. T. Layton Holt, he was educated at Charterhouse and Kensington School. Trained under Mr. Baker, the chief engineer of the London and North-Western Railway, he assisted in the construction of railways in Lancashire and Cheshire from 1860 to 1868, when he entered the Indian Public Works Department. Posted to Burma, he was employed in the construction of the oldest line in the province, that from Rangoon to Prome, 160 miles in length, completed in 1877. He foresaw the necessity which afterwards arose for the annexation of Upper Burma, and advocated railway connection between the province and Assam—a linking of the easternmost part of the Indian Empire with the peninsula which still lies in the future.

He was best known, however, for his earnest and persistent co-operation with Mr. Archibald Colquhoun in efforts to further British political and commercial interests in China and Siam by pressing for railway connection between those countries and Burma, an aim of the policy he advocated being to counteract French activity in Indo-China. After retiring from the public service in 1880 he devoted himself to this cause. Travelling partly in boats, but chiefly on the backs of elephants, he explored the little-known country between Moumein and Kiang Hsen on the Mekong for a railway route into Siam, and made a survey for a branch line to Bangkok. He explored about 2,500 miles of country, fixed the position of the hills, and incidentally discovered the sources of the Irrawaddy and Salween rivers. The general results of his explorations were laid before the Royal Geographical Society, of which he was a Fellow, in November, 1883, and an entertaining narrative of his work is to be found in his "A Thousand Miles on the Irrawaddy." He also travelled into French Indo-China, and submitted to the Foreign Office a valuable report on its political condition.

Mr. Hallett collaborated with Mr. Colquhoun in a joint report on railway connection between Burma and China, with accounts of their explorations, which was submitted to the Government and to the British Chambers of Commerce. He addressed many of the Chambers and other public bodies, contributed to our columns and to other journals, and issued various brochures on the subject, among them being "Development of our Eastern Markets," "Development of Indian Railways," and "India and her Neighbours." He succeeded in gathering a considerable weight of public opinion to the support of his proposals, and favourable resolutions were passed by many of the leading Chambers of Commerce as well as by the Association of Chambers. Various appeals were made to the Government, either to construct the proposed lines as State enterprises, or to give guarantees to companies prepared to undertake them. The agitation went on for some years, but Mr. Hallett's efforts were not fruitless; they had much to do with the extension of the Burmese railways east and north from Mandalay towards the Chinese frontier.

Some 20 years ago Mr. Hallett took up the case of factory workers in India, where they were then almost entirely unprotected, and by speech and pen he had a large share in bringing about the remedial legislation of 1892, which has now been followed by an Act embodying the principle of restriction of the hours of adult male workers. He supported Lancashire in its opposition to the Indian import duties when cotton goods were brought within their scope, 17 years ago, and until his health failed he continued to contribute to reviews and journals on the financial and commercial problems connected with our Eastern Empire. From first to last his work as a publicist was characterized by an earnest and informed patriotism.—*The Times*.

THE DEATH OF MR. ALFRED HOLT.

The following notice of the death of the late Mr. Alfred Holt is taken from *The Times* of November 29th:—

The death occurred suddenly at his residence, Alburgh, Liverpool, on Monday night, of Mr. Alfred Holt, a member of a well-known local family and one of Liverpool's leading commercial men.

Mr. Holt, who was in his 63rd year, achieved distinction in early life as a civil engineer. He was the founder in 1852 of the Ocean Steamship Company, better known as the Blue Funnel Line. Mr. Holt retired from active participation in business a few years ago, but continued to take a keen interest in the firm and visited the offices as lately as Monday. Mr. Holt was for some time a member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and from August, 1899, to December of the following year occupied the chair. While connected with the Board he warmly advocated a road railway scheme between Liverpool and Manchester with the object of cheapening the means of transit between the two centres, the thing, however, came of his proposal, and some years later the Manchester Ship Canal was constructed. Mr. Holt was a prominent Unitarian.

AN AID TO DIGESTION.

That heavy feeling after the principal meal of the day is quickly dissipated by PINKLETS the ideal after-dinner pill. They regulate the liver, cure constipation. Of Chemists for 60 cents, or post free, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 84, Ezechuen Road, Shanghai.

HEAD ONE MASS OF RUNNING ECZEMA

Took Every Hair Off. A Pitiful Sight. Kept Someone Night and Day to Prevent His Scratching. After Second Application of Cuticura Ointment, Itching Stopped.

Now Has Lovely Skin and Hair. Thanks to Cuticura Remedies.

"I have much pleasure in enclosing a photograph of baby by which you will see that there is no trace of eczema left. When he was three months his little head and face became one mass of running eczema which took every hair off his head and his little eyes were almost closed up. He became a pitiful sight and it kept someone night and day to prevent him from scratching himself and making it bleed. The doctor attended him for about three months and gave us ointments and medicines which did him no good. Then we turned to potent Cuticura. He has lovely skin and a beautiful head of hair, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. H. A. Morison, 20, Pall St., London, E.C.1, Wales March 20, 1910.

Bolt throughout the world. Agents: London, 27, Chancery Lane, Lemon Ltd., Calcutta, 27, B. K. Paul, Calcutta, U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., New York.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Beg to invite inspection of their CHRISTMAS AND NEW SEASON'S GOODS.


EXTRA FINE DIAMOND JEWELLERY a Speciality. INEXPENSIVE MODERN ART JEWELLERY ENGLISH MOUNTED CHINESE JADE JEWELLERY GOLD BRACELET WATCHES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

MAPPIN & WEBB'S STERLING SILVER AND LEATHER GOODS. CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES of all descriptions.

PINE NEZ and SPECTACLES. Accurately Fitted to Each Individual's Face. Our Stock is Complete, Assortment Varied, in all Metals. Lenses Ground on the Premises.

LARK & Co. SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. YORK BLDGS. CHATER RD. HONGKONG.

AUCTIONS

G.  R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, **TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),** the 20th December, 1911, at 10 A.M., at H.M.'s Naval Depot, Kowloon.

OLD AND SURPLUS
VICTUALLING STORES.

Comprising—

PROVISIONS, Seamen's CLOTHING, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, Officers' Mess TRAPS (including a quantity of ELECTRO-PLATE and TABLE LINEN), HARDWARE, Seamen's MESS UTENSILS, OLD BRASS and COPPER, OAK CASES and STAVES, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As detailed.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment, Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1911. 1436

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Giving all the Important Towns en route
from CANTON to WUCHOW.

ENTERTAINMENT

KOVARICK

THE YOUNG VIOLINIST

WHO WILL APPEAR IN CONCERT THURSDAY EVE
THIS WEEK.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1911.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MODEST ADVERTISER.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York World:

"I have just arrived; have hands that love no rest, brains marvellous in energy, depth, imagination, power, conception, organization, comprehension, instruction; am brilliant lecturer, noted journalist, clever linguist, competent mechanical engineer, fair typist, good automobilist, excellent demonstrator, known scientist, able physicist, methodical experimenter, fine conversationalist, expert psychologist, master cook, inventor, potent, hypnotist, traveller, etc.; appearance studious, thoughtful; manners refined; bright, engaging, gentle, cordial; character and principle; faultlessly honest; sincere, truthful; non-smoker, total abstainer; best public, private references; willingly become private secretary, companion, tutor to any one who appreciates sterling merits; salary no question; good position essential.—Dr. Dinshah, 485, Park-av, New York."

TAX ON EMBROIDERS IN A GERMAN PRINCIPALITY.

One of the smallest of the German Principalities is undertaking a very big experiment in financial legislation. The Diet of the older of the two Principalities of Rhenish, which lies in Central Germany, to the south-east of the Thuringian States, carried recently a resolution in favour of increasing the State income-tax by 5 per cent. of the tax on incomes between £150 and £300, and by 10 per cent. of the tax on incomes exceeding £300 a year in the case of unmarried persons of either sex who have reached their 30th year. The Diet consists of 12 members, and the resolution was carried by seven votes against five. The super-taxation of bachelors has often been proposed in other German States, and was justly referred to as a possible form of Imperial taxation by the Emperor William in a speech at Hamburg in 1906.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN AND A RUMOUR.
A number of financiers in New York last month received cablegrams asking whether there was any truth in a rumour circulated on the London Stock Exchange that Mr. Pierpont Morgan had been fatally injured and was dying. This is an instance of the mysterious manner in which accidents become magnified by repetition into disaster. Mr. Morgan is a member of the vestry of St. George's Episcopal Church, and is one of those who pass the corner of the clock among the congregation every Sunday. Whilst he was walking on Sunday up the aisle with a plate full of money to place it on the altar he stumbled just before he reached the altar and fell to his knees, spilling the money over the aisle. He immediately arose and proceeded to his pew uninjured, while the other collectors picked up the money. The rumour apparently flew across the Atlantic, enlarging the incident into a fatal accident.

SUPPERY IN NAMES.
One often finds euphony existing in the names of couples who go to the altar, but rarely to the extent of that recorded in a Clognet paper, which chronicles the marriage of Charles E. Gosh and Annie B. Damm under the caption "Gosh-Damm." The good gentleman of the cloth who performed the ceremony doubtless had a hard task, but says the St. Paul Pioneer Press, he barely overcame the difficulty by coughing violently every time he was called to pronounce the bride's name.

A MONSTER GUN.
The biggest gun in the world was built primarily to guard the biggest canal in the world. This enormous engine of destruction is a 16in. breech-loading gun, the newest weapon designed for the sea coast defence of the United States and its insular possessions, the first one completed being intended for the Panama Canal. The total length of the gun is 49ft. 2.5in. It has a diameter of 50in. at the breech tapering to 28in. at the muzzle. If smokeless powder is used, it is estimated that a full charge of 576lb. will throw a projectile weighing 2400lb. a distance of 22 miles. The projectile prepared for the monster is 5ft. 4in. long, and it has been calculated, says "Popular Mechanic," that it would go through a steel plate 2.3in. thick, if the plate was placed at the muzzle.

AN AMUSING QUICK-RICH SCHEME.
America's latest get-rich-quick scheme is awarded by common consent the first prize for all the fertile imaginings which have coaxed dollars from the bank accounts of people on the watch for 10 per cent. investments. A circular is being sent to possible investors, inviting their attention to the large money to be made in cat skins. The circular reads:—

"We will start a cat ranch, getting 1,000,000 cats. Each will have twelve kittens a year. Cat skins are worth 5d. for white ones, and 3d. for black. They will average 1s. 3d. each. There are therefore 12,000,000 cat skins a year, and a daily gross income of some £2,000. A man can skin fifty cats for 8s., and it will take 1,000 men to operate the ranch, leaving our profit £1,600 a day. We shall have to feed the cats. How?"

"Start a rat ranch next door. Rats multiply four times as fast as cats. We shall have therefore four rats a day, for each cat—a plenty. How to feed the rats?"

"Simple; feed them on the cat bodies—a fourth of a cat per rat—simply sufficient. Thus, you see, the business will be self-supporting and automatic all the way. The cats will eat the rats, and the rats will eat the cats. We will get the skins and the wealth. Are you with me?"

The question arises, is the scheme feasible, and if not, why not?

AFTER FOUR CENTURIES.
The Supreme Court at Leipzig has just given judgment in a law suit which has lasted for four centuries. On October 4, 1510, the Prince Elector, Joachim I. of Brandenburg, ceded to the Bishop of Lebus the perpetual rights of fishing in the Oder between Kuetzin and Frankfurt. The corporation and fishermen in the latter city claimed an inalienable right of fishing in the river. Litigation followed, and in 1511 the matter was brought before the courts. Various decisions were given from time to time, but no judgment has been given, after a long investigation by the Supreme Court, confirming the decree issued in 1697, which declared the prerogatives of the Frankforters to be null and void.

MR. CANNONIC AND DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given the Carnegie Corporation, which was organized to-day, £5,000,000 in gold bonds of the Steel Corporation. The Carnegie Corporation has been founded for the purpose of the advancement and diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the United States, for the formation of a hero fund, etc.

EDIBLE BIRDS' NESTS.

According to the Scientific American in the year 1809 the edible birds' nests collected in the islands about Siam and the Malay Archipelago amounted to 18,000lbs, valued at about £20,000. The taking of the nests is fully described. It is stated that the birds take three months to build the first nests, which are gathered before any eggs are laid. Thirty days are occupied in building a second, which is taken in a similar way. The third nest is left, but after the young are reared it is also taken and sold. After washing in cold water the nests are cooked for eight hours.

Various views as to the exact nature of the nest used in making the famous Chinese delicacy, bird-nest soup, have been held. According to the above article it is now known that they are formed of a species of seaweed gathered by the bird. Unfortunately no authority is given for the statement, and when we turn to Professor Newton's article in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," we find it stated that they are made of a sort of mucus secreted by the salivary glands of the birds themselves. The birds building the nests are species of swifts belonging to the genus known to ornithologists as Collocalia. In our country the secretion is used to glue together the materials of the nest. But in the Collocalia it forms "almost the whole substance of the structure." "This view," says Professor Newton, "has been needlessly doubted in favour of the popular belief that they were made of some seaweed." This is supported by reference to analysis of the nest made by Mr. J. R. Green. On the other hand, Lander, who observed the birds in the Philippine Islands, says that they use the gum from certain trees for their nests.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

XMAS BAZAAR.
NOW OPENDOLLS, GAMES,
MECHANICAL TOYS,
FUR ANIMALS,

ETC., ETC.

1130.

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the Highest Quality WINES, SPIRITS, CIGARS
and CIGARETTES obtainable, consistent with price.All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of
World-wide reputation.

[1427]

As a precaution against the constant risk
of infection, remember that washing withCALVERT'S
No. 5 Carbolic Soapis a healthy habit, for either personal use or
household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England.

477

"As Sound as a Bell"

Is a phrase suggestive of all-round fitness. It denotes freedom from disease; robustness of constitution; muscular force; and mental energy and vigour. The "sound as a bell" condition is one most devoutly to be wished, and happily, it is not only possible but easy of attainment by most folk.

Thanks To

the strengthening and invigorating qualities of the World's famous medicine—BEECHAM'S PILLS. For three generations this remedy has been to ailing men and women a reliable means of re-establishing the health and maintaining it to a supple degree. There are thousands, to-day, who keep themselves "as sound as a bell" by taking

Beecham's Pills.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (36 pills), 1/1s (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

GIGANTIC
SALE
OF
RECORDS8000 VICTOR
RECORDSFROM 50 CENTS.
ROBINSONS.

[734]



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

WE have Just Received a New Shipment
of—

FINNAN HADDOCKS,

FILLETS

SELECTED KIPPERS,

BLOATERS,

by the S.S. "FEMDROKESHIRE" direct
from London.

PRICES MODERATE.

THE
DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[36]

YOU ARE INVITED to come and
inspect our GRAND BAZAAR of
TOYSAND
CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Prices from 10 cents upwards.

GRACA & CO.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

BRING CHILDREN WITH YOU!

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A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description

in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken

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[1271]

GRIMAULT'S

SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR

STUBBORN COUGHS

BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARRH

CONSUMPTION

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne
of Greenock and has been sold as No. 4 since 1831.

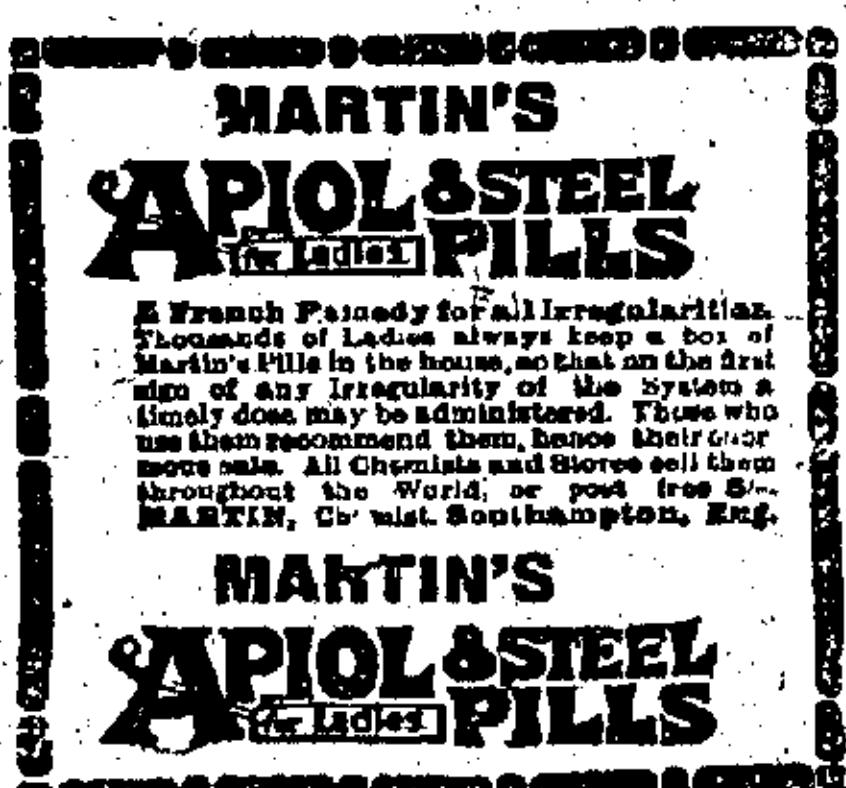
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[1223]



SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS

ARRATON APCAR, British str., 2,331, G. F. Hudson, 15th Dec.—Cebu and Straits
8th Dec., General—David Sassoon & Co.
CHANG CHOW, British str., 1,224, Geo. De Mills,
11th Dec.—Wakamatsu 6th Dec., Coal—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
CHONGSHING, British str., 1,223, V. Liddell,
14th Dec.—Tientsin and Weihaiwei 8th
Dec., General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHIYUEN, Chinese str., 1,177, Wm. Jamieson,
10th Dec.—Shanghai 7th Dec., General—
C. M. S. N. Co.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1,301, K. Sakari,
15th Dec.—Frischov 13th Dec., General—Onaka Shosen Kaisha.
DEWANGONG, German str., 1,057, E. Gathe-
mann, 17th Dec.—Bangkok 6th and
Angkor 8th Dec., Rice and Timber—But-
terfield & Swire.
DORTMUND, German str., 5,235, G. Bold, 10th
Dec.—Hamburg and Singapore 3rd Dec.,
General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
GREGORY APCAR, British str., 2,361, S. H. Belton,
12th Dec.—David Sassoon & Co., Coal
and General—David Sassoon & Co.
HAITAN, British str., 1,182, G. S. Rosch, 10th
Dec.—Coast Ports 9th Dec., General—
Douglas, LaPrak & Co.
HAIYANG, British str., 1,306, J. W. Evans,
17th Dec.—Swatow 16th Dec., General—
Douglas, LaPrak & Co.
HANGSANG, British str., 1,356, S. Wilde, 12th
Dec.—Shanghai and Swatow 11th Dec.,
General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HANOT, French str., 743, G. Boshier, 14th Dec.
—Haiphong and Peking 12th Dec., General—
General—A. R. Marty.
HEKNE, German str., 771, Bendixen, 16th
Dec.—Swatow 15th Dec., General—
Jensen & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen,
10th Dec.—Haiphong 7th Dec., Rice—
A. R. Marty.
HSIN CHANG, Chinese str., 1,258, F. Hamlin,
16th Dec.—Tientsin and Chefoo 8th Dec.,
Nuts and General—C. M. S. N. Co.
HUICHOW, British str., 1,217, Hooker, 16th
Dec.—Weihaiwei 10th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
HUNAN, British str., 1,143, J. Speed, 15th Dec.
—Tientsin and Swatow 12th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
INDRA, British str., 3,973, A. S. Graham, 16th
Dec.—Sabang, General—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.
KAIFUKU MARU, Japanese str., 1,903, S. Suda,
12th Dec.—Mororan 1st Dec., Coal—
Order.
MONTAGLE, British str., 6,163, W. Davidson,
R.N.R. 10th Dec.—Vancouver, B.C., 15th
Nov., Flour, Salmon and Mails—C. P. R.
Co.
NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 3,452, A. G. Stevens, R.N.R. 12th Dec.—San Francisco
15th Nov., General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
POKONGTONG, German str., 978, W. Poteffur,
10th Dec.—Singapore and Hollow 8th
Dec.—Butterfield & Swire.
RYGJA, Norwegian str., 2,591, E. Meyer, 16th
Dec.—Manila 13th Dec., General—
Bank Line.
SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, D. E. Boers,
14th Dec.—Amoy 13th Dec., Beans
oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
SEVERID, British str., 4,011, F. S. Cowley, 15th
Dec.—Victoria 13th Nov., General—
Bank Line.
SITONIA, German str., 3,544, B. Kolze, 13th
Dec.—Shanghai 10th Dec., General—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
SUKKIANG, British str., 987, M. Mathias, 16th
Dec.—Hobart 14th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
TAISHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, R. G. Paramore,
17th Dec.—Shanghai 14th Dec., Mails and
General—C. M. S. N. Co.
TRAN, British str., 1,346, A. W. Outerbridge,
15th Dec.—Singapore and Hollow 8th
Dec.—Butterfield & Swire.
TELEMACUS, British str., 1,240, Fraser, 16th
Dec.—Saigon 10th Dec., General—Wo
Fat Sing.
TJINODAS Dutch str., 6,000, J. W. Pouman,
15th Dec.—Java 4th Dec., Sugar and
General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TJIMARI, Dutch str., 2,740, J. F. Scholten,
12th Dec.—Batavia 3rd Dec., Sugar and
General—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TUVO WAI, British str., 726, Newbery, 13th
Dec.—Tientsin 7th Dec., General—China
Merchants Co.
WICKROW, British str., 1,217, W. French, 16th
Dec.—Swatow 15th Dec., General—
Butterfield & Swire.
YUNNAN, British str., 1,206, G. W. Eedy, 13th
Dec.—Mojil 8th Dec., Coal—Butterfield
& Swire.
ZAPITO, American str., 1,410, M. C. Smith,
17th Dec.—Manila 16th Dec., Hemp
—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE AT
HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of
or preceding the departure of the English
Mail, also Table of the Yearly
Approximate Averages for 36 years
FROM 1874 to 1909.
Price 2s. Cash. On Sale at the DAILY PRESS
Office, or Local Booksellers.

SPECIAL OFFER!

HOEHL

CHAMPAGNE

Gott American.

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X-MAS and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

You must have your

HOEHL CHAMPAGNE

which will be OBTAINABLE DURING the month
of DECEMBER ONLY:

at the following REDUCED PRICES:

Cases @ 12 Quarts.....\$38.00 (instead of \$36.00)
" @ 24 Pints.....\$35.00 (instead of \$38.00)
CASES @ 12 PINTS.....\$17.50 (instead of \$19.00)

(Household packing)

DELIVERY FREE to any House in the
Hill-District, Central-City and Kowloon.
CONDITION: CASH ON DELIVERY.

Obtainable from the Sole Representative for Hongkong and
South-China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR. TEL. No. 960.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Tenyo Maru*, with the American Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

The *Devonka*, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 7.20 a.m., and may be expected here on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 7 a.m. This packet, brings parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 15th November, and for despatch overland on the 22nd November.

FOR THE
HONGKONG, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow

EUROPE, &c., India via Taticorin. Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents. Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta
Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo
Amoy and Shanghai
Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama
Singapore, Penang and Colombo
Amoy

Fort Bayard and Haiphong
Hoikow and Haiphong
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Haiphong

(Taking Mails for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Yokohama)
Mori, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, and Portland
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Amoy and Shanghai
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Shanghai

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

EUROPE, &c., India via Taticorin. (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday 22nd inst. at 5.00 p.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo
Shanghai
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

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Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 18th.

ON LONDON :-	Telegraphic Transfer	110 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand	110 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	110 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	110 1/2
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	110 1/2
	Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	110 1/2
ON PARIS :-	Bank Bills, on demand	236
	Credits, at 4 months' sight	240 1/2
ON GERMANY :-	On demand	191
ON NEW YORK :-	Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
	Credits, at 60 days' sight	46 1/2
ON BOMBAY :-	Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON CALCUTTA :-	Telegraphic Transfer	139 1/2
	Bank, on demand	139 1/2
ON SHANGHAI :-	Bank, at sight	75
	Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA :-	On demand	91
ON MANILA :-	On demand	91 1/2
ON SINGAPORE :-	On demand	91 1/2
ON BATAVIA :-	On demand	112
ON HAIKONG :-	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON :-	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK :-	On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
	SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.65
	GOLD LUMP, 100 fine, per tael	\$55.30
	BAR SILVER, per oz.	25 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$5.34 discount
Chinese	10	\$5.18
Hongkong	20	\$5.32
Hongkong	10	\$5.32

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 18th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$360, sales
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10, buyers
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, sal. & sol.
COMMERCE.				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 95
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$43
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 51
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 65
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 28
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$21, sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55 1/2, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$57	all	\$48, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$64	all	\$7, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$75
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$10, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$200, sellers
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18, sales
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7
INSURANCE.				
Canter Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$185, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$126, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$352
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 145
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$10	\$825
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$210, @ Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$102, sellers
Hongkong Land and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$51, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$30
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 94
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$48
West Point Building Co., Limited	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 63 1/2
Mastheadprij tot Mijl. Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat				
MINING.				
Societe Francaise des Charbon de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$2.60, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2, buyers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$31 1/2, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104, sales
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$21
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$26 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	25	all	\$60, L'don.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	21	all	buyers \$5 10s.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,500,000	\$10	all	81/3
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$27 1/2, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$64, sales
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$12, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$43, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Weismann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	all	\$10
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fders	\$10	all	\$300
	50,000	\$10	all	\$72, buyers

RUBBER.

Para Rubber in London	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767.200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum Par.

TO-MORROW.

10 A.M.—Auction of Victrola Stores at H.M.'s Naval Depot, Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.	
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday and Friday, 21st and 22nd Dec.—Auction of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd. Stores, at the Works No. 13, Praya East, Wanchai, by Mr. Geo. F. Lammer, 10.30 A.M.	
Thursday, 21st Dec.—Kowloon Concert at the Theatre Royal, 9.15 P.M.	
Saturday, 23rd Dec.—Boxing at the City Hall, 9 P.M.	
Wednesday, 27th Dec.—Auction of Crown Land at Tai Ping Shan, by Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.	

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS.

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on sale daily at the following Stores:—
KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf
Messrs. HUNG CHEONG, Haiphong Road

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

Bouton Rouge

and Felucca



A LUXURY TO
THE MAN
OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

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PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



TELEGRAM

RECEIVED ON 11.11.11. FROM LONDON:—

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WARRANT awarded our Company
for Milk."



MILKMAID

CONDENSED MILK.
STERILIZED NATURAL
MILK.
EVAPORATED CREAM.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

SHERRIES.

Marques del Meritos Sherries are famous all over the World
for their Superb Quality and Flavour. We have also Sherries from
the Buckingham Palace (bearing the Royal Seal) which cannot be
equalled in the East.

Prices to suit all, from \$1 to \$10 per Bottle.

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HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 135.

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CLEARING OUT STOCK BELOW COST.

SAFETY AT THE PEAK, KOWLOON AND THE SUBURBS:—

For Life and Property is a question of adequate water supply. If you occupy an
out of the way place remote from a public fire department, you are never safe from the
carelessness of Servants or Children, or even from a fire in your neighbour's house,
unless you are provided with an "EXCELSIOR" DOMESTIC FIRE EXTINGUISHER
which places at your disposal the means of extinguishing fire before it gets the mastery
over you.

THE FEELING OF SECURITY which an Excelsior Domestic Fire Extinguisher
insures to its owners will alone many times repay the cost. No. 3 Suitable for Goldsmen,
Stores and Ships. No. 2 Suitable for Private Houses, Offices, Motor Boats, etc.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

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